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The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS...CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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Pick Your Quisling Senator

SCARCELY had the horrible news of the Jap atrocities shocked the nation than the isolationist chorus in the United States senate burst into another verse of their hymn of hate.

It was not directed at the Japs who had tortured and killed thousands of the gallant Filipino and American defenders of Bataan. It was directed instead at the national administration.

The senators who fought every measure of American preparedness and every effort to purge the country of a dangerous Fifth Column, used the tragic news from the Jap prison camps for cheap propaganda purposes.

Why, they demanded, had the news of the atrocities been suppressed for two years? By that inquiry they attempted to soften public anger against the Japs and arouse suspicion that the administration in some way had been derelict and to blame for the atrocities.

Even if the news had been suppressed for two years, there would have been valid reason for it. But it was not. It was withheld for only five months. This is typical of the falsehood that runs like an evil thread through the Nazi poison continuously spread by these senators.

Although the atrocities occurred two years ago, the prisoners who revealed them did not escape from the clutches of the Japs for some time afterward and then it took more time for them to reach civilization and prepare their gruesome reports of how the Japs murdered their helpless prisoners in sadistic defiance of every rule of civilized conduct or human consideration.

The government then delayed publication until it had exhausted every effort to improve the condition of the survivors. It was not until it was proven that their plight was hopeless, that the news was released.

If the senators who now callously criticize the government had received this information two years ago, they would have used it to obstruct the progress of the war by capitalizing on public anger to change the military strategy.

They would have used the atrocities to support the attempt they were then making to draw troops from Hitler and send them against the Japs. They have always objected to the determination of the administration to concentrate on Germany and then turn our full resources against Japan.

Thanks to the sound strategy pursued by the administration, we are now strong enough to throw the book at both Japan and Germany. Had we done what the isolationists demanded, Germany would have escaped the military disasters she has suffered in the meantime. Was that what they wanted?

Again the record has proven the isolationists as lacking in vision as they are in patriotism. But still they gather like jackals for a carrion feast at the graves of our honored dead. They should remember the word being passed now by Norwegian patriots — pick your Quisling! It's good election-day advice for us.

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

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MARCH, 1944

Number 4

Income Taxes Should Be Higher

Tobin Pays Half His Salary—Would Pay More

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

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A GREAT many good Americans are sick of the income tax law at this time. I understand it is somewhat difficult to write anything new as to its objectionable features. However, here goes to take a chance, based on my personal experiences.

I went down to the Federal Building in Indianapolis a few days before December 15 for some information in order to fix up my income tax for the year 1943. I made out a report prior to September 15, but I found I had made some mistakes in averaging my net income and I therefore had to make a supplemental report.

It was difficult to get any information at the Federal Building although the employees were courteous. Most of them know nothing about questions slightly out of the ordinary. For instance, if you ask them about a loss you might have had in the selling of some stock and ask them if you can deduct that loss, they have to dig up all the reports and new laws governing such a transaction and then they come back and tell you if your loss was \$10,000 or \$100,000 you can only deduct \$1,000 for any one year.

I am not writing this article in criticism except to explain that the government finds it difficult to get the right kind of employees for this kind of technical clerical work.

Then again, the work in the department has enormously increased. Yes, it has increased even beyond the conception of those who instituted the law some years ago.

Of course all of those changes were necessary, and whether you believe it or not, I don't think the taxes are as high as they ought to be in order to meet a small part of the expenses of this war.

Of course no one likes to pay out to anyone, including the government, all of their income, or very nearly all in many instances. But what income would we have if we were destroyed by Hitler, as they have been destroyed in Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries?

There were thousands of men of considerable wealth and property and income in all of those countries and they were destroyed and today most of them are starving. Oh yes, a few of them got out with a little money, but those few are insignificant.

So when I am making out my income tax return and giving the government this year a little more than one-half of my salary, I console myself with the thought that I am lucky after all that I am not living in those other countries where everything was destroyed, not only wealth, position, income, but the families and homes of men, with all of their wholesome surroundings.

When the income tax first started, after the last war, I paid nothing for several years because at that time I received a very small salary and I had a great many dependents.

My children were going to school and under age and the exemption for a married man, I believe at that time was about \$2,500 and \$400 for each child under eighteen years of age; so I paid nothing for many years.

Then we came up to the years of the depression and in 1929 whatever holdings I had in investments were wiped out, as were millions of others. Then the government gave full recognition for total losses, so that I paid no taxes in the early thirties.

Then later on I received an increase in

salary and that brought me up to the higher brackets, so that now my income tax means over 50 per cent of my salary.

In other words, I work every other day to earn money for the government. Well, again I ask you to believe me when I say that I am glad to be able to do so. I am happy to know I am contributing my share to the safety of the world.

There are many I have known in my circle of friends and my business associates who always grumbled no matter how prosperous they were, and today they are not with us. They have passed on to where there is no income tax to pay.

If you are blessed with enough to carry on without being wasteful and enough to set aside something for some member of your family who may be dependent upon you should you be called away — not a great deal but just enough to keep them fairly safe from poverty — then you are receiving all you need and you should be thankful.

After all is said and done, what good is money piling up as you get along in years, if you have enough to take care of yourself and those entirely dependent upon you?

Yes, you could leave it to your children. I have seen many families who lived in peace and love and affection become bitter enemies as a result of quarreling and fighting and wrangling over money left by their parents.

Large legacies have been the curse and destruction of many who inherited those legacies. It is better to educate your children and let them find their own place in life. Train them morally, industrially, and if you can, teach them the basic religious principles founded on the Ten Commandments, and try and show them an example by your own decent living.

If you do this you are giving them the greatest legacy they could be endowed with, much better than all the unearned gold they can possess.

I have seen men grasping and griping and plotting and planning and playing crooked

games and selling out those who have entrusted their welfare to them — all for money, and then they were stricken and all of their wrongdoings came to their minds in those last hours. Then they were called away and that for which they plotted and planned was left behind, useless, good for nothing. And the kind words that should have been spoken of them had they deserved them, were not spoken.

They tell me that when the grandfather of the present J. P. Morgan was dying of cancer in Rome he offered a million dollars to any surgeon who could save him. But his time had come and all of his gold in all the countries of the world could not save him. Medical science was helpless.

Getting back to where we started, on income tax, the only ones who deserve your consideration and your sympathy are those who have no income tax to pay, and I believe if you were to go down there among those multitudes you would find thousands of them more happy than those who are continuously figuring out how they can beat the government on the income tax. My opinion is that the government, with all of its watchfulness, does get beaten by clever income

tax counselors and lawyers and by other innumerable methods known only to the rich.

My advice to you — and it is given only for your good, and you can accept it or reject it — is to pay your honest income tax to your government. It is as much an obligation as if you owed some individual money.

You owe that debt to the government as solemnly and as sincerely as if you borrowed money from your neighbor. Your neighbor would have the right to forgive you your indebtedness, but the government has no right to forgive you under the laws.

Consequently it is a debt you owe and you must and should square that debt if you are an honest man. Willfully chiseling or attempting to beat the government — and there is some of it going on — is a crime punishable by law, and is a crime from a religious standpoint because it is actually stealing.

I hope and trust that I may be spared to continue to work so that I can contribute one-half of my earnings and income each year to my government, which gives me an opportunity to work and to live as a free man.

So This Is Republican Free Enterprise!

There is no telling what some people are willing to die for just so long as it wins a headline or a burst of applause.

Recently Congressman Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, chairman of the Republican National Campaign Committee and recent keynoter at the big GOParley in Chicago, spoke to the Cincinnati Advertisers' Club. He told his hearers of his long and heroic fight to forbid the federal government to require manufacturers and canners of food to honestly label their merchandise. It was a hard fight, he asserted, and a long fight, but it was won.

Halleck went on in his tantrum in the fashion of a crusader in shining armor, clanking the good sword of free enterprise

on the resounding shield of private initiative and human liberty.

"I would lay down my life in the fight to keep America free of grade labeling," he thundered. "As a consumer I insist upon the right to depend on the integrity of the men behind the country's trademarks. And if, in the end, I poison myself by eating the wrong kind of food, or cut my throat by using the wrong kind of razor blade, or freeze to death sleeping under the wrong kind of blanket, I shall go to my reward secure in the knowledge that I have lived and died as a free-born American should."

As long as the Republican party is willing to have a mentality like that to keynote for it — Roosevelt hasn't a thing to worry about in the 1944 general election.

—*Minnesota Union Advocate.*

Labor Officials Have Full Time Job

Are High in Public Esteem, Says Tobin

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

IF YOU are a representative of the labor movement you are expected to devote your whole time to that work. You cannot do that work successfully by having your finger in two or three other kinds of business.

The men of labor are held in the highest esteem now by the public and by business men. I remember the time when they were held in disdain and regarded as creatures unfit for association. We have educated the public and many institutions in our country because of our behavior and our character and because we have regarded our trust as sacred.

The old days of the business agent or "walking delegate" who was bribed by the boss are a thing of the past. That man was not half as guilty as the man who offered him a bribe. But in our eyes he was more guilty, because he was entrusted with the welfare and confidence of his own fellow workers, hundreds of men with families.

The business agent of today does his work on the telephone and he spoils and reduces the dignity of his office if ever he allows pride and pomp to enter into his makeup. He should always regard himself as an humble servant of our organization.

These men who take vacations and are gone for weeks and then come back telling their members how hard they are working, are a joke in the eyes of the real men of labor. They are not fooling their members; they are just kidding themselves. And if their records are dug into a little deeper they are on the job for all they can get out of it.

Representatives of unions who spend more than they earn in trying to be flashy or who are addicted to night life, are also a disgrace and their services should be dispensed with in the regular form in accord-

ance with our laws. Men representing labor should be careful, extremely careful, because they have a great responsibility, and their private lives and characters can either build up or break down the job they hold as representatives of the workers.

Our local unions and our International Union pay good salaries for services rendered, but the unions require more than just going out and fighting on a wage scale in the interest of the membership.

Everything that a representative of labor does in his life, public or private, can either add to or subtract from his usefulness. After all, the average man can be judged in public life by the manner in which he leads his private life.

The days of the chiseler and the man who would take \$25 or \$50 from a boss are things of the past, but it is also true that the individual who takes more than is allowed to him by our laws in the position he holds as the representative of a union, is also guilty of wrongdoing and cheating.

The men of labor almost as a whole are honest, God-fearing, decent human beings. They are the finest type of citizen. They are proving that in this war.

But unfortunately here and there, as in the church and the judiciary, we have a weakling who believes he is so clever he cannot be caught and is anxious and willing to take money that the laws of the organization say he is not entitled to.

If you want to last in the labor movement and be remembered gratefully by the men you serve, play the game in a fair, clean and honorable way, and make it your business to devote all of your energies and your time to the job. Take your finger out of all other employments.

Citizens Assn. Discards Disguise

Bares Employer Drive Against Labor and New Deal

BY LESTER M. HUNT

WE NEVER suspected that the Citizens Association of Orange County, California, was a glorified Kiwanis Club interested in getting hot lunches for the kiddies and extracting gold from the sunshine of California.

We knew it for exactly what it was — an anti-labor employer association operating under a nebulous name that confused many people as to its true identity.

Now, however, the Citizens Association of Orange County has discarded all pretenses and has officially changed its name to the Employers' Industrial Relations Council.

For that, we congratulate it. We all know where we stand. We know its aims, as it knows ours. The cards are on the table, not up the sleeve. We trust that the various other "citizens" associations it has sponsored throughout California will have the good taste to change their names to indicate their real purposes.

In the bulletin announcing the creation of the Employers' Industrial Relations Council, the president, William H. Spurgeon, discards some of the frankness that accompanied the change of the organization's name.

He says, for instance — "So long as collective bargaining is the law, we intend to govern ourselves accordingly."

That has an ominous sound — "So long as collective bargaining is the law." Does that mean that Spurgeon and his associated employers believe that collective bargaining is temporary?

Does it mean that they intend to change this law? We suspect it does. And what does he mean by "govern ourselves accordingly"? Does it imply a course of action that Spurgeon doesn't dare discuss publicly? Again, we suspect it does.

To that extent, the Citizens Association

of Orange County hasn't changed much. It has just put fresh apples on the top of the barrel. Those underneath are as rotten as ever.

The literature of the "citizens" association has long been full of disturbing statements and evasive threats. For instance, analyze this statement from a recent bulletin of the association before it changed its name:

"These associations (citizens associations) are more necessary now that we are at war than ever before, as our very American way of life is being threatened now more than ever before by not only subversives, but the Fascist-Socialist-Labor elements within both our state and federal governments.

"No one person is financially able, sufficiently interested or knows how to take proper action to protect our American system of free enterprise and to do the other things that are absolutely necessary to be done to obtain the results all patriotic citizens want.

"Strong organizations such as Citizens' Association of Orange County, or the hundreds of other splendid organizations of similar character throughout the U. S. can get and are getting wonderful results.

"Dues paid into such associations will pay you handsome dividends in many ways and at most unexpected times."

Read that statement over again carefully and you must reach the conclusion that this California organization is a cog in a nationwide movement, operating under cover of the war, to repeal all labor legislation and to remove from public office every man who has shown a friendship for labor, from the President down.

Apparently it will stop at nothing, judging from the statement that "no one person . . . knows how to take proper action to protect our American system of free enter-

prise and to do THE OTHER THINGS THAT ARE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO BE DONE TO OBTAIN THE RESULTS all patriotic citizens want."

What are these things that all patriotic citizens want? We can only guess from the peculiar wording of the statement and from our knowledge of what these organizations have done in the past.

This organization works along parallel lines with the Associated Farmers of California. Are the Associated Farmers included among the "hundreds of other splendid organizations of similar character" the bulletin mentions?

If they are, then the Citizens Association of Orange County has been playing along with an organization of thugs and terrorists financed by oil and railroad companies to beat labor into submission. The Associated Farmers, in turn, played along with the subversive movements in America such as the Christian Front, the Bund and the Klan. Are these, too, among those "hundreds of other splendid organizations of similar character"?

Remember that the Citizens Association of Orange County is now the Employers' Industrial Relations Council. It is the same organization under a different name. It has exactly the same officers and the same executive council.

It merely put a new name on the door. Therefore, the words spoken previously by the "citizens" are now the words of the employers — employers talking of "free enterprise" and "the American way of life."

They are becoming bolder as we enter this crucial election year. They are out to defeat the New Deal at all costs and to drive into oblivion every man who dared raise his voice for those the President befriended — the ill-clothed, the ill-housed and the ill-fed.

They say they are "patriotic citizens" willing to do all that is necessary to be done to achieve their goal.

These men are trying to elect one of their own for President and a congress that will do their bidding.

And they *will* do it, if labor continues to growl at fancied grievances and agitate against agencies of the federal government set up to protect labor and the nation.

These are the very agencies the Employers' Industrial Relations Council wants to eliminate as "socialistic."

If labor does it for them, it will save them a lot of time and money.

And if the candidate of the Employers' Industrial Relations Council ever steps into the White House, organized labor will be reorganized into bread lines.

Because these are the men who are planning it that way.

Insurance Trust Opposes More Social Security

The "Insurance Trust" has launched a campaign against the liberalized social security program proposed in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, now before both houses of congress. That bill is an exceedingly conservative measure, but it is a step in advance. It increases old-age pensions and other benefits to a reasonable degree.

The "Insurance Trust" is fighting it because it fears Uncle Sam will enter its field and make it impossible for the "trust" to continue to garner exorbitant profits.

Only a few weeks ago C. O. Pauley, secretary of the Great Northern Life Insur-

ance Company, told delegates to the annual convention of the Farm Bureau Federation that the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill must be killed because it had as its "ultimate goal the federalizing of all insurance."

Clearly, if the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill is to be saved, those who would benefit from its provisions must wake up. Every candidate for the house and senate in the fall election should be asked to definitely state his position on this measure. It has been before congress for months, and members should be prepared to decide for or against it.—*The Chicago Union Leader.*

Huge Monopolies Conspire to Exploit World After War

BY U. S. SENATOR HOMER T. BONE

CHANGE is the immutable law of life, and history records the fact that all social institutions feel the impact of this law. The business system enthroned in this country is called "capitalism" by probably more than 99 per cent of our people. If you ask the average man to define the term "capitalism" he would undoubtedly tell you that it means a system of "free enterprise" under the operation of which any man with means might participate in the activities of the business world.

Long ago the American people began to be deeply concerned over the growth of some new principle which began to change the pattern of business.

Men discovered that by monopolies in certain important fields they could not only destroy the factor of competition, but by controlling output, markets and prices, they could reap enormous rewards.

The intrusion of this new factor began to change the whole business picture. The assumption that the heart of capitalism was competition had to be revised in the light of this new development.

It alarmed the American people to such an extent that more than 50 years ago public sentiment induced congress to pass what is known as the anti-trust laws of the United States.

It may be assumed that these laws, with subsequent amendments, reflect public opinion and public policy in this country.

It is a sad fact that the presence of these restrictive statutes has not served to check the growth of private monopoly.

On the contrary, it has invaded newer and bigger fields of endeavor.

Not content with the domination of many of the most important fields of industry and

commerce in this country, many big business enterprises have joined with huge business groups in other countries of the world in a successful effort to dominate their respective fields all over the world.

These new international combinations have become known as "cartels" — a term now becoming increasingly familiar to the American people.

These cartels have recently been the subject of inquiry before the Senate Patents Committee of which I am chairman, and the testimony before that committee is the grim story of these modern Caesars of business and how their conspiracies saddled upon the world new and more complete forms of monopoly which have all the aspects of feudalism in a new dress.

THESE CARTELS HAVE PARTITIONED THE WORLD FOR EXPLOITATION!

They have restricted output where it would enhance price.

They have invaded the most profitable fields of human activity.

Their decrees have been more persuasive in shaping the economic lives of the people of the countries affected than many of the weighty and formal treaties which were solemnly ratified by the Senate of the United States.

In order to more completely dominate an entire field, these cartel groups have amassed vast numbers of patents including even patents of the inconspicuous and outwardly rather worthless variety, because these patents have what is known as nuisance value.

In other words, they merely describe some extremely small variation of a process without affecting the fundamental and basic nature of a major patent.

A patent right is a grant of a monopoly to the man or concern to whom it is issued. No one else may manufacture the patent and article without his or its consent. Sometimes many thousands of patents are assembled in the one aggregation in what has come to be known as a "patent pool."

It will be obvious even to the uninitiated that the ownership of such a patent pool would be sufficient in itself utterly to exclude the average business man who might want to enter the field of production covered by any one of the enormous number of patents in such a pool.

The immediate purpose of this statement is not to indict the patent pool but to point out its legal effect upon anyone who sought to compete in the field in which a patent in such a pool might be utilized, even though an ambitious and industrious enterpriser might secure a patent on some device having some similarity to the one in the patent pool.

He would enter the field of production handicapped by the fact that he would probably be the target of innumerable infringement suits, even though they might not be well grounded in law, and in view of his own lawyer merely vexatious suits.

The record is replete with stories of such suits which are calculated to and generally do utterly discourage the venturesome independent business man who has dared to intrude into the monopoly field dominated by the patent pool.

Today the independent business man faces two factors of major importance in the competitive field of business. If he enters certain fields he first faces an enormous aggregation of capital with limitless resources.

If his operations are in any wise threatening to the monopoly he will in all probability face disastrous competition.

The second hurdle which he faces is the patent pool. These pools cover an innumerable number of commodities now vital to our technology. The oil, chemical and drug fields are examples.

In view of this fact, it is time to make a frank and realistic appraisal of the changes in our system of business. One may do this

without passion or bitterness and with the sole and only purpose of trying to understand what is happening to the system we call capitalism.

It must be obvious to the most careless thinker that the loose terms which are so frequently employed by men who think they are defending capitalism — such terms as "risk money" and "venture money" — have ceased to have very much real meaning in the face of the development I have described.

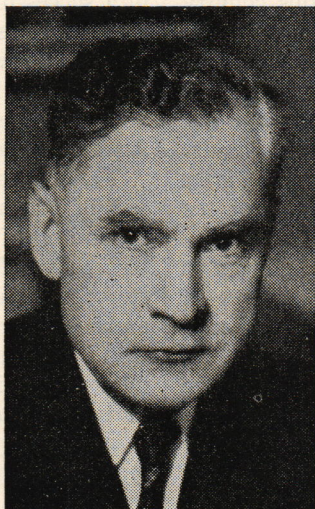
The average investor wants to be reasonably sure that his business will not be strangled by the methods I have described.

If he is wise, he is not going to venture or risk his capital in a business where he comes in competition with a combine controlling unlimited capital and protected by means of patent pools — that is, he will not enter such a field if he is smart.

If such a venturesome capitalist has really convinced himself that the heart of capitalism is competition, he is forced promptly to change his mind when he surveys the field.

He is no longer impressed by the term "free enterprise."

The national and international monopolies we have come to know as "cartels" have closed his chosen field to him. He makes the sad discovery that the control exercised



Senator Bone

by cartels is as near feudalism as anything that could be devised or tolerated in these modern times.

The feudal baron with his castle on the hill has been succeeded by a modern business baron behind a mahogany desk in New York.

The would-be competitor discovers the melancholy fact that the war has not ended the threat of these world-wide combinations of industrial and financial power, but has merely projected into the future, through control of patents and by restraints of trade and by the division of markets, a new form of economy.

Because I do not think capitalism in its orthodox forms can survive in the face of the growing cartel system in the major fields of business and industry, I must conclude that the future of the small business man will be restricted to a very narrow area of operation.

Even now as we hear so much in defense of the orthodox capitalist system, we may be witnessing the beginning of its end.

Oddly enough many of those who cry loudly and piously for the maintenance of "free enterprise" are engaged in killing that type of enterprise by fostering schemes for monopoly.

We have even gone so far as to relax the enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

Every lawyer in congress knows that the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice has been starved for funds.

All too frequently it has been the target of ridicule in the press and among business men. This sort of treatment, however, is a pretty ghastly joke to the small business men who were supposed to be the backbone of American enterprise, and to the people generally.

Our perversion of logic passes all understanding. We assert on one hand that we want free enterprise, and on the other hand we allow private monopolies to stifle free enterprise.

We are at this moment engaged in an all-

out struggle against one form of totalitarianism — the political governmental type practiced by the Axis, and all the time another form of totalitarianism — autocratic private monopoly is entrenching itself firmly in our nation.

The cartel system is completely enthroned in Germany.

The great Farben industry of Germany is probably one of the finest examples of the cartel system.

When Hitler came to power he found it a ready instrument in his hands, providing him not only with the technology of Germany but the scientific knowledge of all other modern countries whose great business enterprises were closely affiliated in cartel relations with the Farben crowd.

In Hitler's hand was a great pool of the whole world's scientific information, and when the real history of this war is written it will reveal how this vast pool of knowledge almost made Hitler master of the world.

In the nine volumes of testimony taken during the investigations of the Senate Patents Committee one can follow this story of corporate autocracy, dictatorship and feudalism — the story of how American, British and Nazi industrialists used their control of patents and their vast economic power to engage in a ruthless program of limiting production, stifling competition, and wrecking small business — and also to give the Nazis a head start in the large-scale production of materials essential in the prosecution of modern war.

There is no need for me to develop here the specific cases of cartel arrangements exposed in the hearings of the patents committee. All of you know, even from the meager reports in the press, that these international cartel deals involved some of our largest American corporations, some of whom lost their shirts (or rather the shirts of the American people) in their undercover manipulations with the Nazi-dominated Farben crowd of Germany.

The business alliance we uncovered was a very close one. The extent and degree of control exercised over American production and development by the Farben organization as an instrumentality of the Hitler government presented an astounding picture.

Farben was Hitler and Hitler was Farben.

The Nazi government bent this vast world trust to its own ends and purposes.

Every Farben organization set up anywhere in the world became a listening post for the Hitler machine; and, therefore, it also performed a political function.

American corporations made deals with Farben and other foreign trusts because they hungered for greater profits which were achieved through airtight control over certain economic processes. The control rested largely on patents, and this type of control enabled international buccaneers to dominate the metallurgical field, the chemical field, the dye field, and others of equal importance. They simply divided up the whole world for exploitation. And all this with great secrecy, under wholly private auspices.

There is no doubt, from all the evidence available to us, that THESE INTERNATIONAL MONOPOLIES PLAN TO RESUME OPERATIONS when the war is over.

In many of the pieces of correspondence between American and Nazi trusts examined at our hearings were expressions indicating the fact that the threat of war seemed then (1938, for instance) very real, and they might have to *suspend* their cordial relations.

The old pleasant dealing would be resumed, it was indicated, when the irritations of war had passed.

If we desire to preserve what most folks call (and actually mean) "free enterprise" we face the urgent necessity of establishing

safeguards to protect the national interest against the abuses I have described.

It is obvious that congress cannot infuse social responsibilities into the hearts of business executives.

What it can do, however, is to make obligations so specific that neither executives nor courts can mistake them.

It can blaze the path so clearly that corporate officials must conduct their affairs in ways which carry no jeopardy to the national interest.

Men wielding the vast power employed in the type of organization I have described have a fiduciary responsibility to their fellow citizens in a free democratic society.

In a democracy patriotism must come first. If need be, new laws must be written in order that it may come easily, and as a matter of course.

If the nation is to endure, there can be no separation between patriotism and good business. Where public good and private gain are in conflict, it is the urge towards profits which must give way.

A patriotism so dulled that it will respond only to a cash incentive has lost its character.

If any citizens of our economy have become so materialistic that without the huge profits made possible by monopolies they cannot be patriots, the cause of popular government has fallen on evil days.

The great store of knowledge called technology is a legacy from the past, enriched by current history. It is a bequest to the future.

Upon the man or corporation who benefits from specific legislation or a governmental grant there is imposed the obligation to conserve, employ, and develop the useful arts which he and it pass on to the future.

A clear abuse of the fiduciary trust in the combinations I have described should lead to changes in the law which will forever end the menace to free enterprise and keep open the road of opportunity.

Fascism is not essentially militaristic or aggressive, says Isolationist Senator Nye. We suppose he means the Nazi hordes visited European countries on a Good Neighbor program.—*Minnesota Teamster.*

Greedy Senators "Get" Roosevelt —But They Got You, Too

HAILED gleefully by *The Chicago Tribune* as a defeat for "the Roosevelt administration's food subsidy plan of spending tax money on family grocery bills," the senate passed the Bankhead bill last month by a vote of 43 to 28.

Thus the senate voted to prohibit after June 30 any further expenditures to keep food prices within the reach of 19 million people who earned less than \$2,000 last year and the 21 million people who earned less than \$1,000 last year — a total of 40 million people whose health depends upon keeping the prices of food within the range of their meager incomes.

Through subsidy payments, the administration saved the consumers millions of dollars but more important, the subsidies made it possible for people of low incomes to eat.

As *The Tribune* said, it was a measure to spend tax money on family grocery bills rather than increased profits for war profiteers. *The Tribune* thinks it is "socialistic" to use public money for food.

But it is all right to use it for profits. That is "free enterprise."

The roll call on the subsidy bill shows conclusively which senators favor profits and which senators favor food. Those who voted for the bill voted for higher grocery bills. Those who voted against it voted for subsidies to control the cost of living and to prevent inflation.

The Bankhead bill was passed by an anti-Roosevelt coalition of isolationists, Republicans and southern Democrats.

See how your senator voted.

Remember in November!

Right	Wrong
	ALABAMA
	Bankhead, Dem.
	Hill, Dem.
	ARIZONA
Hayden, Dem.	
McFarland, Dem.	
	ARKANSAS
	Caraway, Dem.
	McClellan, Dem.
	CALIFORNIA
Downey, Dem.	
Not voting—Johnson, Rep.	
	COLORADO
Johnson, Dem.	
Not voting—Millikin, Rep.	
	CONNECTICUT
Maloney, Dem.	
Danaher, Rep.	
	DELAWARE
Tunnell, Dem.	
Not voting—Buck, Rep.	

Right	Wrong
	FLORIDA
Pepper, Dem.	Andrews, Dem.
	GEORGIA
	George, Dem.
	Russell, Dem.
	IDAHO
	Clark, Dem.
	Thomas, Rep.
	ILLINOIS
Lucas, Dem.	
Not voting—Brooks, Rep.	
	INDIANA
Not voting—Jackson, Dem.; Willis, Rep.	
	IOWA
	Gillette, Dem.
	Wilson, Rep.
	KANSAS
	Capper, Rep.
	Reed, Rep.
	KENTUCKY
Barkley, Dem.	
Not voting—Chandler, Dem.	

Right	Wrong
	LOUISIANA
Ellender, Dem.	Overton, Dem.
	MAINE
	White, Rep.
Not voting—Brewster, Rep.	
	MARYLAND
	Tydings, Dem.
Not voting—Radcliffe, Dem.	
	MASSACHUSETTS
Walsh, Dem.	
Not voting—Lodge, Rep., resigned.	
	MICHIGAN
Ferguson, Rep.	
Vandenberg, Rep.	
	MINNESOTA
	Shipstead, Rep.
Not voting—Ball, Rep.	
	MISSISSIPPI
	Bilbo, Dem.
	Eastland, Dem.
	MISSOURI
Clark, Dem.	
Truman, Dem.	
	MONTANA
Murray, Dem.	Wheeler, Dem.
	NEBRASKA
	Butler, Rep.
	Wherry, Rep.
	NEVADA
Not voting—McCarran, Dem.;	
Scrugham, Dem.	
	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Not voting—Bridges, Rep.; Tobey, Rep.	
	NEW JERSEY
Walsh, Dem.	
Not voting—Hawkes, Rep.	
	NEW MEXICO
Hatch, Dem.	Chavez, Dem.
	NEW YORK
Mead, Dem.	
Wagner, Dem.	
	NORTH CAROLINA
	Bailey, Dem.
Not voting—Reynolds, Dem.	
	NORTH DAKOTA
	Nye, Rep.
Not voting—Langer, Rep.	

Right	Wrong
	OHIO
	Burton, Rep.
Not voting—Taft, Rep.	
	OKLAHOMA
	Moore, Rep.
	Thomas, Dem.
	OREGON
	Holman, Rep.
Not voting—McNary, Rep.	
	PENNSYLVANIA
Guffey, Dem.	
Not voting—Davis, Rep.	
	RHODE ISLAND
Green, Dem.	Gerry, Dem.
	SOUTH CAROLINA
	Maybank, Dem.
	Smith, Dem.
	SOUTH DAKOTA
	Bushfield, Rep.
	Gurney, Rep.
	TENNESSEE
	McKeller, Dem.
	Stewart, Dem.
	TEXAS
	O'Daniel, Dem.
	Connally, Dem.
	UTAH
Thomas, Dem.	
Murdock, Dem.	
	VERMONT
	Aiken, Rep.
	Austin, Rep.
	VIRGINIA
	Byrd, Dem.
Not voting—Glass, Dem.	
	WASHINGTON
Bone, Dem.	
Wallgren, Dem.	
	WEST VIRGINIA
Kilgore, Dem.	
Not voting—Revercombe, Rep.	
	WISCONSIN
	La Follette, Pro.
	Wiley, Rep.
	WYOMING
Not voting—O'Mahoney, Dem.;	
Robertson, Rep.	

President Roosevelt did not mince words in his latest message to congress on the soldiers' vote bill, when he told the inflated reactionaries passing the buck on this vital issue that the manner in which the issue had been kicked around was a pure and simple "fraud" . . . more power to FDR.—*New Jersey Labor Herald*.

Warehousing Vital to Defense

BY JOSEPH B. EASTMAN

Director, Office of Defense Transportation

WAREHOUSING is a vitally important link in transportation service. The prompt unloading of commodities from cars into warehouses is often necessary to avoid transportation congestion and to assure the quick release of cars. The use of warehousing facilities at strategic points also conserves transportation through avoidance of back-hauls, cross-hauls, and other unnecessary movement.

Warehouses are commodity reservoirs for the entire transportation industry, and any breakdown of warehouse service — whether due to labor shortages or any other reason — must be avoided at all costs. The specific situations in which warehouse labor shortages have already become serious must not be allowed to become more widespread, and the existing “bottle-necks” must be cleared up as soon as possible.

An appraisal of the manpower situation indicates that there are important avenues of action still open to the warehousemen and their employees which, if followed, will pay dividends in bettering manpower conditions. These opportunities for relief should be pursued at once.

The Office of Defense Transportation proposes a program for dealing with the situation through cooperative effort and action by the government, warehouse managements, and labor. This program is being sent to all associations of warehousemen, and other national and state organizations, for dissemination to the warehousing industry throughout the country, and to each agency of the government whose help is needed to carry out the program.

Many of the measures require only individual action and can and should be immediately put in operation by warehouse managements and labor. Some of the suggestions made will require joint action by all

members of the industry operating within a particular community or area.

It is suggested that the federal emergency warehouse associations, supplemented by representatives of warehousemen in any community who may not be members of the association, can provide the leadership for such joint action as is required.

In developing any program, two manpower factors which make the warehouse labor situation somewhat different from that of other industries associated with transportation must be given primary attention.

First, the industry has a comparatively low percentage of highly skilled workers, the big demand for manpower being in the unskilled class.

In such situations, it is particularly important that the needed skilled personnel and supervisory personnel be available and properly trained for their work. Without this nucleus of skilled personnel, the availability of large quantities of lesser skilled labor has a much reduced value.

A second factor of importance is the fluctuation in labor needs. This fluctuation is not only seasonal but also involves a day-to-day or week-to-week fluctuation, depending on the movement of goods in and out of warehouses. In times of a general labor shortage, it becomes more and more difficult for industries requiring a fluctuating force to obtain labor to meet peak needs. Extreme effort to supply steady work to a maximum number of employees must therefore be made.

One point which requires emphasis is that warehousemen must consider their entire manpower situation in terms of absolute minimum needs. In a tight war labor market no employer or group of employers can hope to be “comfortably fixed” as far as manpower is concerned.

All that can be expected is "enough to get by with," and in the extreme labor shortage areas even such a concept of "minimum needs" will have to be replaced by one of doing the job with whatever labor

is available, recognizing the necessity of allocating such available labor according to the urgency of service rendered or war production accomplished, by the various firms in the area.

Heroes on Home and Battle Fronts

Members of 4 Locals Risk Lives to Save Others

FOUR Teamsters performed acts of outstanding heroism recently, two on the home front and two on the battle fronts. The heroes of war and peace are:

Pvt. John Petrizzo, of Local No. 559, Hartford, Conn.

Fireman First Class Danny Smith of Local No. 107, Philadelphia.

Michael Oris of Local No. 501, Vancouver, Wash.

Henry Lutz of Local No. 211, Pittsburgh.

Petrizzo won the Distinguished Service Cross for flinging himself on a Jap hand grenade on New Georgia to save several wounded comrades from further injury. He miraculously survived the explosion.

Petrizzo was in a fox hole when the Jap grenade landed in it. Surrounding his fox hole were many wounded American soldiers awaiting transportation to dressing stations.

Petrizzo knew that if he hurled the grenade from his fox hole it would probably further injure some of the wounded. Three uninjured soldiers were in the fox hole with him. If he let the grenade explode, they would be injured.

So Petrizzo hurled himself on top of the

grenade, using his body to save his comrades. He went into the service with the 169th Infantry of the Connecticut National Guard.

Smith was cited by the navy for conduct "above and beyond the scope of normal duty." Smith, with a companion, took out a small boat to rescue 30 survivors from a burning ship in the South Pacific.

Smith boldly entered the area where he was the target for enemy airplane bombing and strafing and subject to further danger from explosion of the burning ship.

Oris, who transferred into Local No. 501 from Local No. 272 of New York City, won the Carnegie medal for civilian heroism which carries with it a lifetime disability pension of \$75 per month.

Oris dashed into a burning shipyard dormitory and rescued two men, sustaining burns that crippled one hand and put him in a hospital for 10 weeks. Seven others died in the fire.

Lutz won recognition when he risked his life to enter a blazing apartment building to rescue three small children. Two other children died in the flames.

Organized Labor Backs Roosevelt on Subsidies

Another matter of great interest to workers is the attitude of congress towards the government's program to roll back prices and decrease the cost of living. President Roosevelt declares that unless he is permitted to pay subsidies on certain foods, it will be impossible to control their prices. Or-

ganized labor is backing the President up to the hilt, but, again, lobbyists are in control of the situation and it will take something like a revolution to induce congress to give heed to the plight of consumers, steadily growing worse.—*Charles M. Kelley in the Machinists' Monthly Journal.*

Mr. Spangler, Meet a Republican!

He'll Cast His First Vote for Roosevelt in 1944

MR. HARRISON SPANGLER, meet one of your fellow Republicans, Mr. Charles D. Eldridge!

Eldridge is a former member of Local No. 566 of Seattle. He is now chief boatswain's mate in the Sea Bees and has just been released from a navy hospital after the big fight on Attu.

Spangler is the national chairman of the Republican party. He says the Republicans can beat Roosevelt with "anybody" next fall. He says some Republican officers recently took a poll and the service men all said — "Yes, sir! We'll vote against Roosevelt."

Eldridge is one of those service men. He never voted for Roosevelt, which is a unique record for a Teamster. He is so thoroughly Republican that it is almost a disease.

But Eldridge has just written THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER that he intends to cast his first vote for Roosevelt next fall. He was opposed to a third term. He was opposed to a second term. He was even opposed to a first term. But now he is going to vote for a *fourth* term.

Why is Eldridge going to do that to poor old Spangler?

In the first place, Eldridge says that Spangler hasn't got a candidate. Eldridge says he will not vote for "anybody." He says this is too critical a period in world history to play partisan politics. He's an American before he's a Republican.

Eldridge ought to know something about critical periods of history. He has been in a couple of them. This is the second war he

is fighting. In the last war Eldridge, as an infantry sergeant, was decorated for gallantry in action. He came home with his uniform covered with ribbons and his body covered with scars. Thirteen battle wounds he had! But let him tell his story.

"So far as my outfit is concerned, the boys are all for Roosevelt," he wrote. "They like the way he is running the war. If the service men are allowed to vote, there is no doubt of his re-election.

"My own personal feelings toward him are mixed. I think he gave the wounded veterans a bad deal after the last war by reducing our federal compensation. But he certainly has the interests of the men in the service at heart now.

"I don't like some of his domestic policies any better than I ever did.

"But who are they going to beat him with? Willkie is not strong enough and Dewey is not far-sighted enough. If Dewey wasn't smart enough to foresee the war, how can he be smart enough to foresee the peace? This is no time to elect a man who was an isolationist. We need a man with a grasp of international problems.

"If Stassen were running I'd vote for him. But he is too busy fighting the war.

"A vital factor in winning the war is the morale of the service men. Under Roosevelt, the morale is high. The men all have confidence in him. Their morale would drop if Roosevelt were replaced.

"If he was defeated in an election in which the service men were denied a vote, they would be in an ugly frame of mind.



Chief Bosn's Mate Eldridge

They would feel like we did in the last war when they slipped prohibition over on us while we were away.

"The violence and lawlessness of the prohibition period were a direct result of the resentment of the returning troops. They did not feel they were bound by a law that was slipped over on them as that one was.

"I don't think there is any likelihood of a Fascist sweep among the service men unless there is widespread unemployment after the war or unless they are double-crossed on the home front in the coming election.

"So, everything considered, I will trail along with the rest of the boys and cast my first vote for Roosevelt next fall — if they let me vote.

"If they don't — they'll hear from me when I come home!

"I have completely recovered from my experiences on Attu and am anxious to get back into action. There's a lot of unfinished business out in the Pacific and I want to help finish it."

Good-bye, Mr. Spangler. We hope you have enjoyed meeting your fellow Republican.

Illinois Teamster at West Point

IN JUNE another class of the United States Military Academy at West Point will step forward to receive their diplomas. Then they will scatter to the battlefronts of the world.

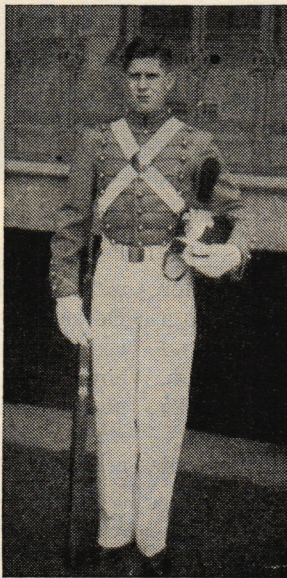
Among them will be a former Teamster, Bruton Schardt of East St. Louis, Ill. Schardt is a former member of Local No. 729. He was a truck driver for the Home Ice Cream & Ice Co. when he joined the Teamsters' Union.

Schardt graduated from the East St. Louis High School in 1940 and entered the University of Illinois to study chemical engineering. After a year at the university he received his appointment to West Point.

Because of the war, his class is finishing in three years instead of four. Schardt is a battalion sergeant major at the academy.

Secretary William B. Nichols of Local No. 729 has been following Schardt's progress with pride, as has the entire membership of the local. Nichols reported that

Schardt valued his union membership highly and after entering West Point wrote the union for a withdrawal card.



Bruton Schardt

"Schardt is proud of his union card," Nichols wrote. "Some time ago a number of trucks were being sent from West Point to New York and Schardt asked to be allowed to drive one of them. His superior officer asked him if he had had any experience driving a truck, whereupon Schardt drew his Teamster card from his wallet and showed it to the officer. He won the assignment."

Schardt will know the things he is fighting for when he lays his dress uniform aside and pulls on his battle clothes. One of them will be the right of a man to step off a truck and into the historic ranks of one of the world's finest and most select military institutions where he will graduate with honors as an officer and a gentleman — a man from the ranks of American democracy.

They're Teamsters!

Local No. 404 of Springfield, Mass., has 15 feminine members, according to the proud announcement of Secretary B. E. Naylor, who submitted photographic proof of the accomplishment. The evidence is reproduced herewith to show that Local No. 404 has its artistic side.

In reporting his progress to the International, Naylor wrote:

"It seems to me us that a bit of the feminine touch would do no harm to the staid old International Teamster and with that thought in mind I am sending a picture of four of our 'bakerettes' who are doing a fine job on the retail bakery routes of two of the large companies in this area.

"We did not go to any trouble to pick out the good-looking ones, as they are all good looking (that's Naylor's expert masculine touch). We caught these four as they appeared to cast their votes at our recent election. Of course, the photographer just happened to be around waiting for some good subjects, and what better could he find?

"We have 12 girls with the Hathaway Bakeries and three with General Baking Co. Of the four in the picture, three are now in their second year of employment, and, as a general rule, our feminine members have made exceptionally good sales records on their routes.

"Last year we had one of our famous New England winters but they took the weather as it came and the service was unin-



In the rear is Miss Fabiola Blair. The others, left to right, are Mrs. Ruth Grove, Miss Irene Granger and Mrs. Bertha Birchenough. All are members in good standing of Local No. 404, Springfield, Mass.

terrupted. Some of them have acquired sufficient seniority to entitle them to permanent jobs if they wish to stay, and with the amount of enthusiasm they have displayed, it is likely that some of them will continue on with the work. One of the 'bakerettes' is in military service, having enlisted in the Marine Corps last April."

Every known participant in any war atrocities must be exterminated from the face of the earth. To leave even one alive is to mock those whose lives have been offered and ruthlessly taken.—*Mobile Labor Journal*.

Cowardly Congress Tricks Troops

House Tries to Kill Soldier Vote Bill Secretly

BY LESTER M. HUNT

THE depths of asininity were reached recently by the attorney general of Indiana, participating in the congressional frameup to deny soldiers the right to vote.

Viewing with false alarm the federal ballot plan, the attorney general opened his mouth and emptied his mind of the following:

"Every soldier who voted it would have to reveal his identity by writing his vote instead of merely making a mark."

Don't laugh! He really said it, according to a newspaper which regards the paper shortage so lightly that it printed it.

This man is employed by the taxpayers of his state to give them legal advice. And that is the kind of advice he gives.

That "legal" opinion was delivered by the attorney general in a political speech warning a Republican club against the President of the United States.

And the best he could do was to create a verbal scarecrow. He would have the soldiers believe that the administration would hire thousands of handwriting experts to find out whether Private Jones voted for or against Congressman Burp.

And the attorney general would haunt Private Jones with the fear that he would have to vote right or else.

It happens, however, that most soldiers are not afraid of revealing their identity, even if what the attorney general said was true, which it isn't. A man who is not afraid to die is not afraid to vote.

The men who are afraid of revealing their identity are the congressmen who tried by every trick and device of parliamentary procedure to keep the soldiers from voting.

Like the attorney general, they do not say

they don't want the soldiers to vote. Instead, they say that they want them to have a greater choice than the federal ballot would give them.

The federal ballot plan would provide each soldier with a short ballot on which he could write in his selections for President, senator and congressman.

The "states rights" plan would provide each soldier with a full ballot of state, county and township officials. At least its supporters claim it would. Actually, it would not. It is just a clever legal trick to make the soldiers think they will be permitted to vote for dog catcher while in reality they will be denied the right to vote for President.

There are 3,072 counties in the United States. That means that 3,072 different ballots would have to be printed for the troops under the "states rights" plan. If townships are added, the number will multiply like a congressman's speeches. Or an attorney general's opinions.

If all the troops from each county were serving together, it would not be such a difficult task to get them ballots, even in view of the shortage of shipping space.

But they are not. They are scattered all over the world. They are in Iceland, India, Africa, Italy, Australia, Alaska, New Zealand, England and countless islands of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Each company or regiment contains men from all parts of the United States. How are they to get their county ballots when not even their parents know where they all are?

Even if the ballots were mailed today, many of them would not reach the soldier in time for him to fill it out and send it back. Troops are being constantly moved from one place to another as military strategy de-

mands. They won't stop the war while they wait for 3,072 county auditors to mail them their ballots.

The deceitful supporters of the "states rights" plan say that the soldiers can mail postcards to their auditors requesting a ballot. Would that reveal the voter's identity, Mr. Attorney General?

Do you think a Republican county auditor would break his neck getting ballots to men he knows are Democrats?

Even if all county auditors were pure and honest public servants, eager to get ballots to men they knew would vote against them, the postcard business is just another complication to an already unworkable plan.

It would mean extra correspondence and technicalities for the troops. Most of them would say "to hell with it." Could that be why you favor this plan, Mr. Attorney General?

The truth of the matter is that the hypocrites who oppose the federal ballot plan want to beat Roosevelt at any cost and by any method. They know that the vast majority of the soldiers would vote for him.

So they worked out a plan that won't work to make the soldiers think they can vote. They knew that by the time the soldiers and county auditors got through writing back and forth, the election would have passed. And the soldiers would not have voted.

The congressmen and state politicians could then pass the buck to the county auditors. They could tell the soldiers:

"We provided the machinery so that you could vote for everybody on the ticket. If you didn't get your ballot, blame your county auditor."

The federal ballot plan would make certain that soldiers can vote at least for President, senators and congressmen. If the states want to send them local ballots in addition, that is fine. But why didn't they do it three years ago when the soldiers first began leaving?

If congress was honest it would provide a federal ballot for federal offices and a state ballot for local offices. But congress is not honest.

What can you expect of a congress that tries to steal the votes of 11 million soldiers and sailors and attempts to cover up its grand larceny without a roll call vote?

That is exactly what the House did. By trick procedure it voted to defeat the federal ballot plan without a record vote so that the soldiers would not know who was responsible for their disfranchisement.

It was probably the most cowardly act in the history of a cowardly congress.

In order that Teamsters can know which congressmen were members of this conspiracy, we are printing the roll call. The men who voted wrong voted to secretly deprive 105,000 Teamsters in military service of a vote.

They were afraid to stand up and be counted.

REMEMBER THESE MEN!

Right

Wrong

ALABAMA

Sparkman, Dem.

Boykin, Dem.

Grant, Dem.

Manasco, Dem.

Newsome, Dem.

Starnes, Dem.

Not voting—Hobbs, Dem.; Jarman, Dem.

ARIZONA

Harless, Dem.

Murdock, Dem.

ARKANSAS

Fulbright, Dem.

Harris, Dem.

Hays, Dem.

Mills, Dem.

Cravens, Dem.

Gathings, Dem.

Norrell, Dem.

CALIFORNIA

Anderson, Rep.

Costello, Dem.

Engle, Dem.

Ford, Dem.

Holifield, Dem.

Izac, Dem.

King, Dem.

Lea, Dem.

Outland, Dem.

Rogers, Dem.

Sheppard, Dem.

Tolan, Dem.

Voorhis, Dem.

Welch, Rep.

Carter, Rep.

Elliott, Dem.

Gearhart, Rep.

Hinshaw, Rep.

J. L. Johnson, Rep.

W. Johnson, Rep.

Phillips, Rep.

Poulson, Rep.

Rolph, Rep.

Right	Wrong
COLORADO	
	Chenoweth, Rep.
	Hill, Rep.
	Rockwell, Rep.

CONNECTICUT	
	Compton, Rep.
	McWilliams, Rep.
	Miller, Rep.
	Monkiewicz, Rep.
	Talbot, Rep.

Not voting—Luce, Rep.

DELAWARE	
	Willey, Rep.

FLORIDA	
Cannon, Dem.	
Green, Dem.	
Hendricks, Dem.	
Peterson, Dem.	
Price, Dem.	
Sikes, Dem.	

GEORGIA	
Ramspeck, Dem.	Brown, Dem.
	Camp, Dem.
	Cox, Dem.
	Gibson, Dem.
	Pace, Dem.
	Peterson, Dem.
	Tarver, Dem.
	Vinson, Dem.
	Whelchel, Dem.

IDAHO	
White, Dem.	Dworshak, Rep.

ILLINOIS	
Dawson, Dem.	Allen, Rep.
Gordon, Dem.	Arends, Rep.
Gorski, Dem.	Busbey, Rep.
O'Brien, Dem.	Church, Rep.
Rowan, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Sabath, Dem.	Howell, Rep.
Schuetz, Dem.	Mason, Rep.
	Day, Rep.
	Chiperfield, Rep.
	Dirksen, Rep.
	Heidinger, Rep.
	A. Johnson, Rep.
	C. Johnson, Rep.
	Reed, Rep.
	Simpson, Rep.
	Sumner, Rep.
	Vursell, Rep.
	Bishop, Rep.

INDIANA	
Madden, Dem.	Gillie, Rep.
Ludlow, Dem.	Grant, Rep.
La Follette, Rep.	Halleck, Rep.
	Harness, Rep.
	Johnson, Rep.
	Landis, Rep.
	Springer, Rep.
	Wilson, Rep.

Right	Wrong
IOWA	
	Cunningham, Rep.
	Gilchrist, Rep.
	Gwynne, Rep.
	Jensen, Rep.
	Le Compte, Rep.
	Martin, Rep.
	Talle, Rep.
	Hoeven, Rep.

KANSAS	
	Hope, Rep.
	Scrivener, Rep.
Not voting—Carlson, Rep.; Lambertson, Rep.; Rees, Rep.; Winter, Rep.	

KENTUCKY	
Bates, Dem.	Robsion, Rep.
Chapman, Dem.	Carrier, Rep.
Gregory, Dem.	May, Dem.
O'Neal, Dem.	
Spence, Dem.	
Vincent, Dem.	

LOUISIANA	
	Allen, Dem.
	Brooks, Dem.
	Domengeaux, Dem.
	Larcade, Dem.
	McKenzie, Dem.
	Maloney, Dem.
Not voting—Morrison, Dem.; Hebert, Dem.	

MAINE	
	Fellows, Rep.
	Hale, Rep.
	Smith, Rep.

MARYLAND	
D'Alesandro, Dem.	Beall, Rep.
Sasscer, Dem.	Ellison, Rep.
Ward, Dem.	

Not voting—Baldwin, Dem.

MASSACHUSETTS	
Curley, Dem.	Bates, Rep.
Lane, Dem.	Clason, Rep.
McCormack, Dem.	Goodwin, Rep.
Philbin, Dem.	Herter, Rep.
	Holmes, Rep.
	Martin, Rep.
	Rogers, Rep.
	Treadway, Rep.
	Wigglesworth, Rep.

Not voting—Gifford, Rep.

MICHIGAN	
Dingell, Dem.	Bennett, Rep.
Lesinski, Dem.	Blackney, Rep.
O'Brien, Dem.	Crawford, Rep.
Rabaut, Dem.	Dondero, Rep.
Sadowski, Dem.	Engel, Rep.
	Hoffman, Rep.
	Michener, Rep.
	Shafer, Rep.
	Woodruff, Rep.
Not voting—Bradley, Rep.; Jonkman, Rep.; Wolcott, Rep.	

Right	Wrong
MINNESOTA	
Gale, Rep.	Andersen, Rep.
	Andresen, Rep.
	Hagen, F-L
	Judd, Rep.
	Knutson, Rep.
	O'Hara, Rep.
	Pittenger, Rep.
Not voting—Maas, Rep.	
MISSISSIPPI	
	Abernethy, Dem.
	Colmer, Dem.
	McGehee, Dem.
	Rankin, Dem.
	Whitten, Dem.
	Whittington, Dem.
	Winstead, Dem.
MISSOURI	
Cannon, Dem.	Arnold, Rep.
Cochran, Dem.	Bennett, Rep.
Zimmerman, Dem.	Cole, Rep.
	Elmer, Rep.
	Miller, Rep.
	Ploeser, Rep.
	Schwabe, Rep.
	Short, Rep.
	Slaughter, Dem.
Not voting—Bell, Dem.	
MONTANA	
Mansfield, Dem.	
O'Conner, Dem.	
NEBRASKA	
	Buffett, Rep.
	Curtis, Rep.
	Miller, Rep.
	Stefan, Rep.
NEVADA	
Sullivan, Dem.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
	Morrow, Rep.
	Stearns, Rep.
NEW JERSEY	
Hart, Dem.	Auchincloss, Rep.
Norton, Dem.	Canfield, Rep.
Wene, Dem.	Eaton, Rep.
Wolverton, Rep.	Hartley, Rep.
	Kean, Rep.
	McLean, Rep.
	Powers, Rep.
	Sundstrom, Rep.
	Towe, Rep.
	Thomas, Rep.
NEW MEXICO	
Anderson, Dem.	
Fernandez, Dem.	
NEW YORK	
Andrews, Rep.	Baldwin, Rep.
Barry, Dem.	Butler, Rep.
Bloom, Dem.	Fish, Rep.

Right	Wrong
Buckley, Dem.	E. Hall, Rep.
Burchill, Dem.	L. Hall, Rep.
Byrne, Dem.	Hancock, Rep.
Capozzoli, Dem.	Kilburn, Rep.
Celler, Dem.	O'Brien, Rep.
Delaney, Dem.	Stanley, Rep.
Dickstein, Dem.	Le Fevre, Rep.
Fay, Dem.	Reed, Rep.
Fitzpatrick, Dem.	Taber, Rep.
Heffernan, Dem.	Wadsworth, Rep.
Kearney, Rep.	Fuller, Rep.
Keogh, Dem.	
Klein, Dem.	
Lynch, Dem.	
Marcantonio, AL	
Merritt, Dem.	
Mruk, Rep.	
O'Toole, Dem.	
Pfeifer, Dem.	
Somers, Dem.	
Taylor, Rep.	
Not voting—Cole, Rep.; Cullen, Dem.; Douglas, Rep.; Gamble, Rep.; Kennedy, Dem.; O'Leary, Dem.	
NORTH CAROLINA	
Barden, Dem.	Clark, Dem.
Bonner, Dem.	Kerr, Dem.
Bulwinkle, Dem.	
Burgin, Dem.	
Cooley, Dem.	
Doughton, Dem.	
Folger, Dem.	
Weaver, Dem.	
Not voting—Durham, Dem.; Morrison, Dem.	
NORTH DAKOTA	
Burdick, Rep.	Lemke, Rep.
OHIO	
Crosser, Dem.	Bolton, Rep.
Kirwan, Dem.	Brehm, Rep.
Feighan, Dem.	Brown, Rep.
Bender, Rep.	Carson, Rep.
	Clevenger, Rep.
	Elston, Rep.
	Griffiths, Rep.
	Jeffrey, Rep.
	Jenkins, Rep.
	Lewis, Rep.
	McCowen, Rep.
	McGregor, Rep.
	Ramey, Rep.
	Rowe, Rep.
	Smith, Rep.
	Vorvys, Rep.
	Weichel, Rep.
Not voting—Hess, Rep.; Jones, Rep.	
OKLAHOMA	
Boren, Dem.	Rizley, Rep.
Johnson, Dem.	Disney, Dem.
Monroney, Dem.	
Stewart, Dem.	
Wickersham, Dem.	

Right	Wrong	Right	Wrong
OREGON		TEXAS	
	Angell, Rep.	Beckworth, Dem.	Dies, Dem.
	Ellsworth, Rep.	Gossett, Dem.	Fisher, Dem.
	Mott, Rep.	L. A. Johnson, Dem.	Kilday, Dem.
Not voting—Stockman, Rep.		L. B. Johnson, Dem.	Kleberg, Dem.
PENNSYLVANIA		Mahon, Dem.	Lanham, Dem.
Bradley, Dem.	Brumbaugh, Rep.	Mansfield, Dem.	Russell, Dem.
Eberharter, Dem.	Fenton, Rep.	Patman, Dem.	Sumners, Dem.
Furlong, Dem.	Gallagher, Rep.	Patton, Dem.	West, Dem.
Hoch, Dem.	Garvin, Rep.	Poage, Dem.	
Kelley, Dem.	Gerlach, Rep.	Thomas, Dem.	
Murphy, Dem.	Gillette, Rep.	Worley, Dem.	
Myers, Dem.	Graham, Rep.	Thomason, Dem.	
Scanlon, Dem.	Gross, Rep.		
Walter, Dem.	Kinzer, Rep.	UTAH	
Weiss, Dem.	Kunkel, Rep.	Granger, Dem.	
Wright, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Not voting—Robinson, Dem.	
	Bracht, Rep.	VERMONT	
	Rodgers, Rep.		Plumley, Rep.
	Scott, Rep.	VIRGINIA	
	Simpson, Rep.	Bland, Dem.	Burch, Dem.
	Tibbott, Rep.	Flannagan, Dem.	Drewry, Dem.
	Troutman, Rep.	Harris, Dem.	Robertson, Dem.
	Wolfenden, Rep.	Satterfield, Dem.	Smith, Dem.
Not voting—Sheriden, Dem.; Snyder, Dem.		Woodrum, Dem.	
RHODE ISLAND		WASHINGTON	
Fogarty, Dem.		Coffee, Dem.	Holmes, Rep.
Forand, Dem.			Horan, Rep.
SOUTH CAROLINA			Norman, Rep.
Bryson, Dem.	Hare, Dem.	Not voting—Magnuson, Dem.; Jackson, Dem.	
Richards, Dem.	McMillan, Dem.	WEST VIRGINIA	
	Rivers, Dem.	Kee, Dem.	Ellis, Rep.
Not voting—Fulmer, Dem.		Randolph, Dem.	Rohrbough, Rep.
SOUTH DAKOTA		Smith, Dem.	Schiffler, Rep.
	Case, Rep.	WISCONSIN	
	Mundt, Rep.	Dilweg, Dem.	Keefe, Rep.
TENNESSEE		Hull, Pro.	Murray, Rep.
Cooper, Dem.	Jennings, Rep.	McMurray, Dem.	O'Konski, Rep.
Courtney, Dem.	Reece, Rep.	Sauthoff, Pro.	Smith, Rep.
Davis, Dem.	Murray, Dem.		Stevenson, Rep.
Gore, Dem.		Not voting—Wasielewski, Dem.	
Kefauver, Dem.		WYOMING	
McCord, Dem.			Barrett, Rep.
Priest, Dem.			

Note that the Republicans voted 180 to 11 against the soldiers. This is the core of the congressional conspiracy to defeat all progressive legislation. They are playing politics with the public welfare.

We Can Argue With Employers Later

Of course, the wartime restrictions are often difficult to understand and to take. But union members, above all others, should realize that this is a war for the kind of civilization that makes unions possible and what we forego temporarily to win will help make that civilization safe permanently.

There must be an uninterrupted flow of goods and services if the Axis is to be defeated. Our accounts with unfair employers can be settled after the battles are won.

If the war is lost, there will be nothing for us to settle. All will be settled by A. Hitler.

—The Ohio Teamster.

No Sacrifice, but Much Protest from Big Business

THE selfish profiteering leaders of business who are hiding their evil deeds and incompetence behind a smoke screen of labor-baiting are gradually being brought out into open view. The discovery of defective war materials, padding of payrolls, excessive prices to government agencies, and other dishonest practices is evidence of the sinister ways of the "big" boys.

While our boys are making the supreme sacrifice, small business men are struggling for existence, and the workers, who are producing the implements of war, are trying to make the family budget balance, these "big"

boys are "getting theirs while the getting is good."

Except in a few cases where their own sons have been called to service, they have made *no* real sacrifice. They squawk about gasoline rationing, the shortage of T-bone steaks, and the servant problem.

They cuss the President, organized labor, the tax collector and their grandma, but still don't know anything about real sacrifice. They are too busy counting their money and trying to make the "smoke screen" hide their evil doings.

—*Oklahoma Federationist.*

Winchell Speaks for Masses of America

WALTER WINCHELL is the only prominent newspaper and radio commentator whose viewpoint is consistently that of the masses of Americans. His is the only voice they have on the air.

On the question of subsidies to keep down the family grocery bill, Winchell spoke the language of the average housewife trying to feed her family on a slender budget.

On the question of soldier voting — including more than two million union men — Winchell's voice was again raised in their behalf against the unscrupulous political combination that would rob them of their

voice to vote for the democracy they are defending.

And it was Winchell who put the finger on the Nazi lovers in congress who have unceasingly attempted to keep us from winning what we are fighting for.

The huge combinations of wealth and monopoly have silenced most of those who would speak for us. They have not silenced Winchell. Winchell speaks for the things most of us believe in. May he continue his crusade against his enemies, who are also our enemies. To paraphrase his sponsor, he has hands we would like to shake.

Farm Bureau Puts Squeeze on Consumer

SELFISH pressure groups are bringing the nation face to face with the horror of unrestricted profits and run-away inflation. Some of our weak-kneed congressmen are yielding to this pressure and, judging from their actions in recent weeks, are about to sell the great majority of our people down the river . . . offering them as blood sacrifices on the altar of greed.

As might be supposed, the American Farm Bureau Federation and food processors are fronting the attack on subsidies.

Edward O'Neal, president of the bureau, said, "consumers are abundantly able to pay the entire cost of their food out of their current incomes."

O'Neal is remaining faithful to the group he represents — the farm owner who is not a farmer, but a banker or other investor in farm properties for maximum profits. This group would welcome wild speculation in farm lands with the ultimate and inevitable foreclosures.

—*Oklahoma Federationist.*

Teamsters to Take Office Workers

Board Votes to Discontinue Magazine

Minutes of Meeting of General Executive Board Held in the Miami Colonial Hotel, Miami, Florida, Beginning January 30, 1944

THE general executive board held its regular winter meeting in Miami, Florida, opening its first session on January 30, 1944. The general president made a general statement covering matters of importance which had transpired since the last regular meeting of the board, which was held in Washington, D. C.

President Tobin reported the passing away of Vice-President Goudie. He was ordered to send, in the name of the general executive board, a message of condolence to Mrs. Goudie and to express regret and sympathy for her great loss in the death of her loving husband.

Later during the meeting he reported that he had received a message of gratefulness from Mrs. Goudie in response to the letter sent by the general executive board.

A question which was before the board in which the late Vice-President Goudie was deeply interested was disposed of by the board by a motion indefinitely tabling the subject.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie read a letter from the Alabama State Federation of Labor regarding a court case resulting from a strike in which two or three of our members were involved and were sentenced and fined.

Other building trades unions were also involved and the other international unions had taken care of their members by paying the fines.

The action of the board in this matter was that if our local union in the district is unable to take care of the fines, that the International union be authorized to help in the matter, since the strike and the agitation and the charges against the individuals took

place as a result of an attempt to organize the unorganized.

It was voted that the usual contribution of \$500 which is paid each year to the Workers' Education Bureau be continued, and that the general officers be instructed to forward a check for this amount.

The question came before the board about organizing the inside workers who are directly connected with our craft, such as clerical help, checkers, etc., in offices in connection with the trucking business, also in the dairy business and other branches of our trade where, if an outside organization came in and caused a stoppage of work by having a few of those clerks in their membership, it could inconvenience and perhaps tie up our membership working in those plants.

President Tobin stated that an application was being made to the American Federation of Labor by the Bookkeepers' and Stenographers' Union for an international charter, but that the request had been taken under advisement for the purpose of clarifying their jurisdiction.

President Tobin further stated that action on the application of the stenographers and office workers for an international charter was postponed until the next meeting of the executive council in May.

It was decided by the general executive board of the International union that in key industries where office workers are directly in contact with our business, local unions be permitted to admit them into their local unions for the protection of their membership and to prevent other organizations from coming in, especially the CIO, and causing us serious trouble.

It was the decision of the board that local unions decide for themselves and use their own best judgment in matters of this kind, and that wherever they could prove it was necessary for them, to keep the wheels rolling, to admit office workers, it was the judgment of the general executive board that it was advisable to admit them. However, the matter is left optional with the local unions.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie read a letter from the Council for Democracy asking for a donation. President Tobin explained that we had helped in this matter before and that this organization was one of the few organizations resulting from the war that was doing a splendid, humane work, not only in our country but in other countries where starvation, poverty and disease prevail.

It was the decision of the general executive board that the general president and general secretary-treasurer, wherever they deemed it advisable and helpful and necessary and humane, were empowered to make donations not to exceed \$1,000 in any one case, and that this action of the board prevail and continue until otherwise recalled or withdrawn by the general executive board or by the convention.

Vice-President McLaughlin introduced a letter from Local No. 226 of San Francisco which had attached to it a resolution urging conscription by the government of all money, wealth, property and labor during the war.

The general president explained that the American Federation of Labor at its council meeting which had just adjourned, and at its convention, had opposed the conscription of labor.

The general executive board supported the American Federation of Labor on this matter because we believe it is unnecessary, that there is no real shortage of labor — in fact, that there is a surplus of labor in many parts of the country — and that the reports of government agencies show the greatest production the world has ever known is prevailing in our country during the war.

Insofar as the conscription of wealth and capital is concerned and all industry, that is a policy that we believe entirely unnecessary and if other countries believe in that kind of policy that is their affair and not ours.

It is the opinion of the general executive board that honest industry, honestly earned capital or surpluses have a place in the composition and progress of our country, under the supervision of our government.

The board, therefore, nonconcurred in the resolution dealing with general confiscation of labor and capital and expressed the hope that our local unions would comply with the decision of the board.

Attorney Padway made a general statement on dangerous legislation that seemed to be prevailing in many of the states, attacking labor. He also explained the law recently passed requiring submission of financial reports to the government by all national and international unions. He also reported on the very splendid progress made in the registration of our International label and emblem. He reported on many legal matters to the general executive board, which were of importance and which will help us to clarify our procedure as time goes on.

An appeal by Local No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., from the decision of the joint council reversing the action of the local union in expelling Anthony White was taken up by the board. Padway stated that White did not appeal but he is an interested party and should be notified of the case so that he can appear or write in his statement if he desires. The board decided that the case be laid over until the next meeting of the board, and that all parties involved be notified.

The next case taken up was the case of Michael Ervolino, former business agent of Local No. 558 of Buffalo, N. Y. He and another member of the union were convicted of extortion.

Later on he was released from prison, granted a new trial, and all evidence showed

the man was innocent. He asked his local union to place him in continuous good standing, including the time he was away. The local union refused and the joint council decided against the local union.

The decision of the board was that the local union could not declare the man in continuous good standing during the period of his imprisonment; that the local union should say that they believed he was unlawfully convicted but that he was not entitled to remuneration for the months he had been away; that the state was responsible for that.

This action on the part of the local union shall be construed as a statement of good character of this man during the time he was a member of the local union until the present time. In other words, the man is considered as a member in good standing but cannot be considered as a member in continuous good standing during the many months in which his dues were not paid and during which time, therefore, he was not a member of the organization.

The next case was that of Raymond Fowler, Local No. 443, New Haven, Conn. Fowler was given a withdrawal card because he was given a job as a dispatcher. He protested to the joint council and to the International union—not to his local union. The case was explained to the general executive board by Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie and Padway.

It was the decision of the board that in view of the fact that no direct appeal has been made by Fowler, the matter will be dismissed for the present, subject to the procedure outlined in a letter to the general secretary-treasurer from the general counsel of the International union.

The next case was that of Herman Thompson, Local No. 251, Providence, R. I. This man was a steward and was discharged from his position for violating the contract of the local union with the employer. He started all kinds of agitation and strikes after being discharged. The union preferred

charges against him for instituting trouble, strikes, etc.

He was found guilty and suspended indefinitely. It was the decision of the general executive board that he be notified that his case would be heard within 30 days after notification, and that he be notified when and where to appear or to send his brief.

A recommendation was presented from Organizer P. H. Jennings that the membership of Local No. 831, a small local union in Boston, be transferred into Local No. 168. The recommendation was adopted by the board.

A protest was received from a member of Local No. 251 against the manner in which a recent election was held. After considering the matter it was the decision of the general executive board that the protest be denied.

Vice-President Crumbock reported on conditions in Local No. 470 of Philadelphia, Pa., over which he has been acting as trustee for two or three years past. He said the local union was able to function properly without a trustee and asked that the trusteeship be lifted.

The general executive board extended thanks to Vice-President Crumbock for his splendid services in straightening out the affairs of the local union and decided the general president should remove the trusteeship just as soon as matters were straightened out, books audited, etc., on the return of Vice-President Crumbock to Philadelphia.

A request was made for a donation by our local union in Prince Rupert, B. C. It was the opinion of the board that since all men are working and receiving good wages and that no one is unemployed, the local union should be able to sustain itself. Therefore the request was denied.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie read a letter from Local No. 43 asking for an explanation as to the status of the men in the armed forces after the war—whether they will be eligible to run for office in the union

immediately upon their return, or whether they must wait a period of two years to be considered in good standing and eligible for office.

The general president stated that he had explained this whole procedure in the October, 1943, issue of the magazine. His statement was as follows:

"No one is entitled to run for office except in accordance with our constitution, which says that a man must be in continuous good standing for a period of two years.

"Local unions, if they desire to do so, can pay a man's dues by voting a certain amount; enough to cover the dues, out of the treasury of the local union, turning the money into the treasury and paying each month to the International union the sum of 30 cents per capita tax. Only in this way could a man be in continuous good standing.

"It is optional with local unions to do this; it is not compulsory. Local unions having sick and death benefits may deal with their own men in the armed forces as they deem businesslike, advisable and necessary."

Organizer Jennings asked for the same information and the information as given above shall be sent to him.

Attorney Padway called to the attention of the board the case of Local No. 205, milk wagon drivers of Pittsburgh, Pa., where certain members were involved in a court case. Padway handled the case in the higher court of Pennsylvania, which court sustained the decision of the lower court against the members. Now they are appealing to the United States Supreme Court.

Padway asked that he be authorized to appear in this case in conjunction with the local attorneys, in the name of the International union, and that the International union pay one-half of the expense of the printed records and reports.

The decision of the board was that Padway be authorized to appear in the case in behalf of the International union, as he is under yearly salary to the International, and that one-half of the expense of reports necessary be paid by the International.

The next case was that of A. C. Singer, Local No. 110, Johnstown, Pa. The follow-

ing brothers appeared in connection with the case: Albert Dietrich, president of the joint council; H. D. Lehman, president and business agent of the local union; and A. D. Brown.

The case, in substance, was that Singer was charged with promoting the CIO within our organization and encouraging our members to become members of the CIO.

In other words, he was charged with treason against the International union and violation of his obligation. He was found guilty by his local union and expelled from membership. Singer did not appear at his first trial, although notified. The general executive board affirmed the decision of the local union.

President Tobin then made a report as to the cost, expense and other matters dealing with the official monthly publication of the International Union, as is customary. He explained that the cost of mailing had increased, for many reasons. He also explained that there is a shortage of paper and that a strong appeal had been made to all those using paper, by the government, to try and reduce the consumption of paper.

He went into detail explaining the cost and produced figures which had been prepared by his assistant in the office, Lester M. Hunt, which were carefully gone over by the members of the general executive board.

The members of the board were of the opinion that it would not be any serious inconvenience to us, and especially in view of the shortage of paper, to temporarily cease publication during the period of the war, and to carry on such other publicity as we may deem advisable so that the name and the objects of our International union would be kept before the public and before our membership.

A resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously by the board and the entire matter was referred to the general president with full power to act; and with recommendations by the board that expenses be re-

duced substantially in the publication and that other means of communication and publicity, such as the president may decide upon, be approved and ordered by the general executive board.

The next case coming before the board was that of John R. Mott, former member and officer of Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. Mott personally appeared before the board and presented his case, taking several hours. His claim was that a withdrawal card was forced upon him.

The local officers produced evidence that he was not working at the craft. Following the law and the regular procedure, he appealed to the general executive board.

The evidence showed that Mott had not been working at the craft at the time the withdrawal card was given him; in fact, that he had gone to work at another occupation.

During all the time that Mott stated he was unemployed, it was believed he could have found employment, especially during the war, but the evidence showed he made no attempt to find employment but insisted that his withdrawal card be returned in order that he might be employed only at our craft.

The representatives of the local union appeared before the board and gave lengthy testimony. Also General Organizer Edward F. Murphy testified before the board, as he originally handled the affairs of the local union and knew all about it. General Organizer James R. Ruehl, who has been acting as trustee of the local union, testified also.

After the general executive board had discussed the case upon the evidence presented, it was the decision of the board that the appeal be denied and the action of the local union be sustained.

A dispute was brought to the board resulting from the work of Attorney Harold Donaghue of Boston in behalf of Local No. 82, in which Local No. 25 was also interested. In this case the bill for his services has not been paid.

The general executive board decided that

the joint council of Boston be informed that it is the opinion of the board that some provision or arrangements should be made by the joint council and the local unions interested, to see that this attorney is recompensed for the services he rendered.

A letter was read from Donaghue in which he pointed out the necessity for greater publicity for the labor movement. The letter covered many interesting questions.

The general executive board had already heard a report on this situation from other sources and was firmly in agreement with the substance of the letter and advised the general president to do all that he possibly could towards getting the work of our International union before the public and endeavor as much as possible to offset the dangerous, well organized, and very expensive propaganda against labor which is now emanating from several sources outside the labor movement.

There was read next a letter signed by Paddy Hart, member of Local No. 812, protesting the recent election of trustee in his local union. This local union was formerly affiliated with the Brewery Workers' International Union. The subject-matter was referred to General Organizer Cashal, who has to do with affairs in the district of New York. He was instructed to investigate the grievance and report back to the general office.

President Tobin and other members of the board reported the difficulties we are having with the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, who are endeavoring to encroach gradually on our jurisdiction, and in many instances violating the jurisdiction granted them by the American Federation of Labor.

It was reported to the general executive board that agreements and understandings had been reached with nearly every international union in the American Federation of Labor, but that it seemed almost impossible to reach an understanding with the

Laborers, who were endeavoring not only to claim the right to load and unload our trucks in many places, but who were gradually trying to claim work in warehouses.

It was explained to the board that inside labor was never given by the American Federation of Labor to the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers.

It was also explained that the only organization that has ever been given jurisdiction over warehouses by the American Federation of Labor is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and that we have been battling the independent or outside organizations for many years, protecting this jurisdiction.

It was also explained that we were in conference even during the sessions of this board, with the representatives of the Laborers' International Union, but that no agreement had been reached.

The board instructed the executive officers to continue their efforts to try and reach an agreement and understanding with the laborers, protecting our jurisdiction.

Failing to do so, the general president was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the executive council — that is, the trespassing upon our jurisdiction by the Laborers — and, if necessary, to bring the matter to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We are somewhat hopeful that as time goes on the Laborers will, like all other organizations, see the advisability of working with us in harmony and cooperation.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie read a communication coming from John Metzler and John Gleeson, who had been expelled from membership in Local No. 338. He stated that the appeal came to the office too late to instruct them to appear before the board.

It was moved and seconded that the matter be referred to Brother Gillespie and Brother Cashal, to arrange a conference with the two men and hear their appeal. They were given full power to act.

William A. Lee appeared before the board

and explained that he had appeared, on the request of the general president, before the executive board of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in Chicago.

Brother Lee explained why, in the judgment of our International union, 1,800 drivers in New York City who were members of the Bakery Workers' International Union, should be transferred into and become members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, where they properly belong, the same as all other drivers and helpers.

It seems that those drivers and helpers were taken into membership in a rush move towards organizing the big bakery institutions in New York, and that all in the employment of those concerns were admitted to membership in the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union.

It was explained that before Andrew Myrup, the late president of that organization, passed away, arrangements had been made for the transfer of those people into our International union.

The new president, Herman Winter, had gotten along with our people in Kansas City for many, many years and harmonious relations exist almost everywhere between the two international unions. It was the decision of the Bakery Workers' International board that those drivers be transferred as soon as arrangements could be made, but they asked that we issue them a separate charter so that their funds, officers and contracts could be preserved at this time.

The decision of our general executive board was that this action prevail and that the general president and Brother Cashal explain to our people in New York the necessity for bringing about this condition; that there was a very serious situation existing and that all of us had to strain a point in order to bring about more unity in our movement, to the end that we may be able to battle successfully the serious opposition

to our union, not only by independent or seceding organizations but by governmental and business institutions.

A general report was made by the general president and the general secretary-treasurer on the numerical and financial condition of the International union. The report was encouraging and it proved we are still holding up our membership against very adverse circumstances due to the rubber shortage, the wearing out of parts on trucks, the shortage of labor, and other serious conditions confronting our craft.

The general president stated, however, that before or at the ending of the war he expected a drop of not less than 30 per cent in the general membership of the labor movement, and that we must be prepared by building up our local treasuries and our International treasury to meet with militancy and determination the attacks made upon us; and that the chief thing in the composition of our defense is unity, not only amongst ourselves, but unity in the labor movement, which does not prevail today.

He expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to undergo persecution in order to bring about that unity so much desired, but that we, in our local unions and in our International union, must make up our minds to work together or we, who are considered as unskilled workers, will suffer beyond what we now anticipate.

President Tobin explained the case of Local No. 282, Building Material Teamsters of New York City, which case was recently decided by a board of nine men which has to do with all building and construction questions coming before the War Labor Board.

It seems that in this case negotiations

were going on for almost a year and a half and no agreement had been reached. Then the case was referred, through certification by the Labor Department to the War Labor Board.

The War Labor Board referred the case to the Trucking Commission or panel dealing with all trucking questions. A decision was made granting retroactive pay from the date of the expiration of the old agreement.

The employers hired attorneys, who appealed from this decision to the full National War Labor Board. They raised the point that the case should have gone to the building trades board or commission, because it was building and construction work that was involved.

The War Labor Board agreed with the claims of the attorneys for the employers. This commission decided that retroactive pay should date back seven or eight months but it could not date back beyond the date of certification to the Labor Department. This rule prevails in the decisions of the War Labor Board.

This is what we have objected to, on the grounds that it places a premium on employers stalling and refusing to enter into agreements with us, hopeful that decisions may not be retroactive to the expiration of the previous agreement.

The building trades commission, however, insisted it was not in their power to grant retroactive pay beyond the time the case was entered by the Labor Department, about eight or nine months previous.

We are now appealing this decision to the full War Labor Board. There are two points we have learned from this action by these boards in Washington.

The first is that local unions should begin negotiations with their employers before



International Trustee Lee

the expiration of their present agreement.

The second is that if they find around the time of the expiration of the agreement there is no hope of an agreement, they should immediately apply for certification to the Labor Department — that is, they should ask the Labor Department to certify their case to the War Labor Board.

Then any decision that is made in this trucking business can be dated — no matter how long you are waiting — if the board sees fit to do so, to the date of certification.

That's one way to overcome a repetition of what happened in the case of Local No. 282.

Another remedy is that when you sit down to negotiate with your employers for a new agreement before the expiration of your old agreement, you should have it in writing that whatever final settlement is made of the case, it will become retroactive to the date of the expiration of the old agreement.

If this is done, the War Labor Board and any other board in Washington should observe and obey the agreement outlined above.

Another point that you must keep in mind is that you must try and carry out the written words of your present agreement when you are preparing to ask for an opening of the agreement.

In other words, if it says in your present agreement that the employer shall be notified by registered letter 30 days before the expiration of the agreement that a change is desired or that the union desires to reopen the agreement, be sure you observe that part of the contract.

We do not desire to express our opinion now in the case of Local No. 282, but we have every reason to believe from our experience that the decisions and precedents

established by the War Labor Board will not be altered in this case.

We might add this thought: that any carelessness that might have obtained in the past on the part of unions and officers must be eliminated, and the representatives of unions must be on the alert, careful, scrupulously watchful to avoid mistakes or negligence.

The executive board expresses this thought again: that we have had some setbacks, but we have had many substantial, helpful decisions by the National War Labor Board and its several departments.

But we again feel that we have every reason to consider ourselves fortunate that we had the foresight to establish our Statistical Department in Washington before the real fire of war surrounded us.

A letter was read from Local No. 664, protesting against the Laborers' International Union encroaching on our jurisdiction, endeavoring to take into their

membership the helpers on our trucks. This matter was referred to the general president, who was instructed to write to President Moreschi of the Laborers' International Union on the subject.

President Tobin informed the general executive board that we have granted a charter in Honolulu, Hawaii, covering about 100 men. This charter was granted on the request of an organizer for the American Federation of Labor and a former member of our union who came from Seattle, Washington.

The general president stated that while he had agreed to install the charter, he did not like granting charters outside continental United States, with the exception of Canada; that there were a million of our



Vice-President O'Brien

people yet to be organized in the United States in trucking and warehouse work; and that it would be very difficult to take care of unions across the ocean in Hawaii or in Alaska, where we also have local unions and where, after the war, undoubtedly many of those members will be out of work.

The general president made a short report on the brewery situation which was accepted by the board. He stated that there was some reason for encouragement regarding a better understanding in the future between our organization and the Brewery Workers' International Union, which would be principally based on the agreement entered into between the two organizations in Miami, Florida, last year, which was afterwards repudiated by the Brewery Workers' International Union.

Vice-President Brennan of Minneapolis, Minnesota, stated that he was informed that Robert Burns, sixth regional War Labor Board representative, was about to be removed or promoted and that it was rumored that a man by the name of Yoder, a professor at the University of Minnesota, was to be appointed to this very important position which has so much to do with organized labor.

The board instructed the general president to protest to William Davis and other members of the War Labor Board and also to advise our representative in Washington, Frank L. Tobin, to take the matter up and strongly protest against the appointment of Yoder, whose antagonism to labor is well known to those of our membership living in that district.

John T. O'Brien, Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No. 710, Chicago, Illinois, tendered his resignation as International trustee. The General President said he would accept the resignation.

He then proceeded to fill the place made vacant and appointed William Lee, of the Bakery Drivers' Local Union No. 734 of Chicago, Illinois, to the position of International trustee. The appointment was unanimously

confirmed by the general executive board.

The general president then stated that he was appointing John T. O'Brien to the vacancy on the general executive board, as Ninth Vice-President. This appointment by the general president was unanimously confirmed by the board.

The two International officers were then installed by the general president in the presence of the members of the board. Responses of gratefulness and pledges of cooperation and helpfulness were made by both Vice-President O'Brien and International Trustee Lee.

There were many other matters taken up by the board and discussed dealing with the general work of the organization. Plans were laid and a program was mapped out whereby the International union will be prepared to meet any emergency or any attack that will be made on it from its enemies within or without the labor movement.

The question of publicity was again discussed by the members of the board and the general president was again instructed and empowered to endeavor to obtain the necessary publicity by whatever means he deemed most advisable in order to set forth to the public at large the constructive work of our International union and the service we have been rendering both the government and business in general since the beginning of the war, and to emphasize as much as possible the conditions we have made for the membership of our union in recent years, considering the awful conditions of labor, bordering almost on slavery, which obtained in this employment some years ago.

After further general discussions and after explanations had been made about when the next board meeting would take place, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the general president.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

They Deserve No Sympathy

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

EVERY day I pick up the papers and magazines and I read the expressions of economists, public speakers, writers, columnists, and political office holders, and all I can see and read is that the millions of white-collared workers have had no raise in wages since the war began or before Pearl Harbor; that the cost of living has hit them very hard, and many are having a hard time making both ends meet, especially since the 20 per cent withholding tax was put into operation.

Every word is true and correct but the stupidity of the masses of those workers is responsible for this deplorable condition.

They refuse to organize even though the labor movement had enacted laws giving them the right to organize without interference from their employers.

The department store employees in 95 per cent of the cities of our country, the five-and-ten-cent-store employees, and the chain-store employees — all of them are unorganized and many of them are going without the things they need in life.

There is no reason whatever why stenographers working in lawyers' offices and those working in doctors' offices should not have an organization of office employees. But there isn't even a sign of organization of this class in 90 per cent of the cities of our country. Well, of course, these employees, mostly girls, are the losers and their only hope is that they may marry someone who has a salary.

From our point of view they don't deserve any real sympathy, especially when they can look all around them at unskilled workers who have been organized and are commanding splendid wages and working conditions.

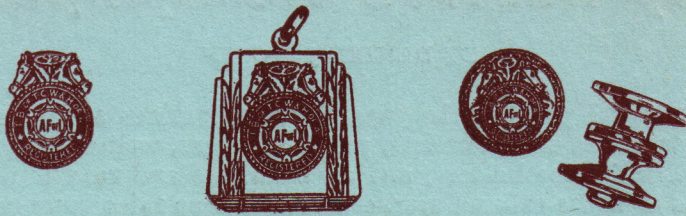
We are asked every now and then, "Why doesn't the American Federation of Labor send somebody in to organize us?"

That kind of statement is often senseless and sometimes disgusting. Those of us who were organizing 35 or 40 years ago when it was a crime to belong to a labor organization and you were looked upon as a suspicious or dangerous character — we didn't have anyone to organize us.

We organized ourselves and we ran the risk then of losing our pitiful, poorly-paid jobs; but we took that chance and we won out after years of endeavor.

So in answer to those political statesmen and columnists who tell you about the poor, suffering white-collared workers who have received no raise in salary, say to them that if the office workers are so blind that they refuse to see the light, then they deserve what they are enduring, much as we hate to see anyone treated unjustly.

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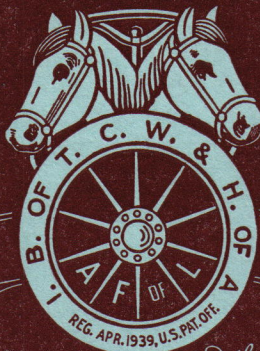
JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary

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